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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	
9	AT SEATTLE	
10	AMAZON.COM, INC.,	CASE NO. C22-840 MJP
11	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC, and CARTIER INTERNATIONAL A.G.,	ORDER ON <u>EX PARTE</u> MOTIONS
12	Plaintiffs,	
13	v.	
14	PHMN9Y3V, PHMN9Y3V JEWELRY, AMAZING JEWELRY YOU WANT,	
15	VFDNYTU, MIAO-HE, BYQONE US, BYQONE NETWORK, YINJI, and	
16	DOES 1-10,	
17	Defendants.	
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19	This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs' Supplemental Ex Parte Motion for	
20	Expedited Discovery (Dkt. No. 18) and Ex Parte Motion for Extension of Rule 26 Deadlines	
21	(Dkt. No. 20). Having reviewed the Motions and all supporting materials, and having held a	
22	hearing on January 9, 2023, the Court GRANTS the Motions.	
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BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs Amazon.com Inc., Amazon.com Services LLC, and Cartier International A.G. claim that Defendants advertised and sold counterfeit Cartier products in violation of Cartier's intellectual property rights. (See Complaint ¶¶ 1, 10, 24, 30, 43-44, 71-72, and 100.) Plaintiffs pursue various trademark claims and a claim under the Washington Consumer Protection Act. (See id.)

Plaintiffs have previously been granted leave to serve third-party subpoenas on:

PingPong Global Solutions Inc.; LL Pay U.S., LLC; Microsoft Corporation; Nghia Choung;

Meta Platforms, Inc.; and Linktree, Inc. Through these subpoenas, Plaintiffs now believe that one of the defendants used PayPal, Inc. in association with the acts at issue in the action. (See Declaration of Scott Commerson ¶ 5.) Plaintiffs wish to issue a subpoena to PayPal, Inc., to obtain "documents regarding the identity and location of the Social Media Defendant, the IP addresses from which the Social Media Defendant logged into those accounts, and financial records concerning payments to and withdrawals from the PayPal account." (Id. at ¶ 8.)

## **ANALYSIS**

## A. Motion for Ex Parte Discovery

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(d) bars parties from seeking "discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as required by Rule 26(f), except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under Rule 26(a)(1)(B), or when authorized by these rules, by stipulation, or by court order." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1). Courts may permit expedited discovery before the parties' Rule 26(f) conference only upon a showing of good cause. See Am. LegalNet, Inc. v. Davis, 673 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1066 (C.D. Cal. 2009). "Good cause may be found where the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of the administration of justice, outweighs the

prejudice to the responding party." Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 276 (N.D. Cal. 2002). "Factors commonly considered in determining the reasonableness of expedited discovery include, but are not limited to: (1) whether a preliminary injunction is pending; (2) the breadth of the discovery requests; (3) the purpose for requesting the expedited discovery; (4) the burden on the defendants to comply with the requests; and (5) how far in advance of the typical discovery process the request was made." Am. LegalNet, 673 F. Supp. 2d at 1067 (internal quotation marks omitted). But at a minimum, the moving party must demonstrate adequate diligence and good faith to satisfy the "good cause" standard. See Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 609l (9th Cir. 1992); see also Amazon.com, Inc. v. Yong, No. 21-170RSM, 2021 WL 1237863, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 2, 2021). The Court here finds good cause to allow the expedited discovery. Plaintiffs seek the discovery to enable them to identify one of the defendants and effectuate service. There is good cause to allow third-party discovery from PayPal, Inc., given what Plaintiffs have learned through discovery thus far. Expedited discovery will allow the claims asserted to proceed if Plaintiffs can properly identify and serve Defendants. This does not appear to allow Plaintiffs

discovery to enable them to identify one of the defendants and effectuate service. There is good cause to allow third-party discovery from PayPal, Inc., given what Plaintiffs have learned through discovery thus far. Expedited discovery will allow the claims asserted to proceed if Plaintiffs can properly identify and serve Defendants. This does not appear to allow Plaintiffs any unfair advantage or reward bad faith. And while the Court has some reservation about allowing for discovery of payments to and withdrawals from the targeted PayPal account as being overbroad, counsel for Plaintiffs has explained that this information is useful and necessary to help confirm the correct identity of the defendant. The Court finds that the interests of justice will be served by allowing this departure from the normal discovery rules to help Plaintiffs complete service. And the Court does not find that Defendants face any prejudice from allowing this limited relief. The Court therefore GRANTS the Motion. Plaintiffs may serve a subpoena on PayPal, Inc. to obtain "documents regarding the identity and location of the Social Media

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Defendant, the IP addresses from which the Social Media Defendant logged into those accounts, and financial records concerning payments to and withdrawals from the PayPal account." But Plaintiffs shall not be permitted to issue any further subpoenas without first seeking and obtaining leave of Court. B. **Motion to Extend Rule 26 Deadlines** Given that Plaintiffs do not currently know how to serve Defendants, the Court finds that the current deadlines for the initial disclosures, Rule 26(f) conference, and Joint Status Report shall be stayed until Plaintiffs have completed the expedited discovery and attempted service. Plaintiffs must provide a status report to the Court within 60 days of entry of this Order to update the Court on the results of the third-party discovery and all efforts to identify and serve Defendants. **CONCLUSION** The Court GRANTS the Motions. Plaintiffs are granted leave prior to the Rule 26(f) conference to serve Rule 45 subpoenas on PayPal, Inc. Plaintiffs shall provide a copy of this Order with each subpoena issued pursuant to this Order. The Court STAYS the initial deadlines until further Court Order. But Plaintiffs must provide a status report within 60 days of entry of this Order to update the Court as set forth above. The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to all counsel. Dated January 11, 2023. Marshy Heling Marsha J. Pechman United States Senior District Judge

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